ain, and Italy, will be, it appears, one of the finest which has taken place for many years.

In Paris ammements are going on as usual in the though no new plays have been given this

On the day of St. John, the 24th inst., all the young men of France celebrated the usual festival, which consists in lighting numerous wood piles and horches, at the hour of midnight. This is an ancient custom, of the times of paganism, which has been maintained till our epoch, though it is now attributed to the earliest era of Christianity. It was indeed a very curious sight, on Friday last, to see on all the heights of Paris the "mock incendiaries" which had had been organized, and to hear the shouts of the young men who took part in these domonstrations. In the provinces, and particularly in the South, the fete was celebrated with much pageantry, and elicited much pleasure among all those who took part in it.

The workmen are busily engaged in the embellish The workmen are busily engaged in the embellishment of Paris; the building of the new ways rue de flivoil and Boulevard Strasburg, as well as the embeltishments made to the Bois de B-logue, are progressing with much rapidity. The interior of the Pelace of the Tuileries is also given up to the painters, gliders and upholaterers, who will render the apartments as bright as possible, and ready to receive the Empress on her return from St. Cloud.

The Church of Notre Dame des Victoires of Paris, has been howered by the Pope with the present of a geld and diamond wreath, to be placed on the head of the statue of the Holy Virgin, which is valued at 39,000 francs. This precious jewel will be inaugurated on the 18th of August, the day of the Asgumption.

pumption.
At Seville, in Spain, the Madonna of the Cathe At Seville, in Spain, the Madonna of the Cathe-dral was also presented with a magnificent costume, studded with precious stones, and emproidered with gold, silver, and silk, which was made by a lady of Majorca, and is said to be worth 75,500 francs. The Queen, Isabella of Spain, who had ordered it, brought it herself to the church of the Madonna de los Reges, and will assist at the mass of inaugura-tion, which will also be calebrated on the 15th of Angust.

August.

The Imperial yacht Queen Hortense, which is to be sent to New York to carry M. Sallandrouye de Mornay, the representative of France, is now repairing at Havre. All the sailors will receive a new costume, consisting of white pants, or blue cloth pants, for summer, and a white snirt, embrondered on the besom with the two imperial initials "N. E." (Navelson and Eugenie.)

tume, consisting of white pants, or blue cioth pants, for summer, and a white anist, embrondered on the bosom with the two imperial initials "N. E." (Napolson and Engénie.)

A very odd monster was exhibited a few days ago at the Academy of Medicine, which created the utmost sensation. It is the produce of a row, and this horrible being has the head of a child, with the month of a lion, his four pans, like those of a pretty dog, are garnished by nails similar to those of a pig. The body resembles that of a calf, but there is no nexual part to be seen anywhere. The cow which gave birth to this fusus natura was at Tresne, in the department of the North. When I beheld this disgusting brute, I could not but think of Mr. Barnum, and regret not having a power of attorney to buy this monster for him.

The number of emigrants for the United States has been considerable this week, and amounted to 495; They are all German, and embarked at Havre for New York. There have been also 713 emigrants who left Hamburg for America. As it may be seen, the emigration from Europe is daily increasing.

A very wonderful discovery has been made, which is worth being distributed gratis to the New World. May it be known to all, that the leaves of the geranium plant, smashed and applied to any wound, is the now sure remedy to heal sores and cuts of all kinds. A bandage is placed upon the two parts cut, and the wound is closed within two days.

Several cannon balls, made from stone, have lately been discovered at Thionville, according to the ancient chronicles of France, were protected, in 1324, by peveral cannon. The use of these weapons only became general in the year 1339. The Moors used them in 1345, the English in 1346, at the battle of Cressy, and the Venetians in 1380.

During the last month (of May) the receipts at the different theatres of Paris have been 1,235,114 francs 33 cantimes, whilst in the month of February they had only amounted to 1,108,463 francs 24 centimes.

To night Mr. Auguste Mailly, formerly editor in Philadelphia,

PARIS, July 7, 1853.

Good Weather at Last-Effects of the Late Conti-nental Storms-High Prices of Food-American Tourists—The Fourth of July—Emigration to America—Suicide of an American Ship Cap-tain—Miscellaneous Incidents—Theatres—Selection of a "Star" for Niblo's, &c.

The hot weather has come at last, and it is gone

rally supposed, owing to certain astronomical prognostics, that the remainder of the month will be as burning as it is to-day. The magnificent thermometer of Chevalier, which is the regulator of Paris, marks to-day 35 degrees in the shade, and 39 in the spots exposed to the sun. It is time, indeed, that we should have fine weather, after the stormy month of June that we have experienced all over Europe. The news which we have received here about the temperature elsewhere, during the last week of the last month, is really terrible. In several parts of France, and particularly in the departments of Baone and Loire, near Maron, the rain has been so abundant that the vine and corn crops are much damaged. The heat was terrible, and there were several hallstones picked up which weighed two bundred and fitty grains, and one particularly, weighing eight hundred and twenty-five grains, which was as big as the fist. Several people were wounded by these mommoth hallstones, and one woman killed, having been struck on the temple. At Macon, St. Etienne, Villefranche, and several other places, the thunder claps were so violent and so often repeated that it seemed to many that a battle was being fought in the neighborhood. In Switzerland, at Trachselwald, the damage caused to the proprietors is calculated to amount to 400,000 francs, and the Common Council of the place will have to pay 100,000 for the repairs to be made to the ways and roads of the country. At Sunniwalds there have been counted more than eighteen hundred and sixty ditches made by the water, and the damage amounts to 800,000

by the water, and the damage amounts to 800,000 francs.

Whilst the rain was thus reging in France and Switzerland, a violent shock of earthquake, which lasted about one minute and six seconds, took place on the 26th, at Mantua, in Italy. Nothing was injured, but the fright of the Mantuans was extreme. With such an enomalous state of the weather the crops are much injured, and the apprehensions entertained by the people are so great that the Prefects and other officers of the government have ordered the editors and reporters of newspapers not to publish anything which would augment the fears of the population. Meantime, the high prices of the fruits, wegetables, meats, and other eatables necessary to rour daily life, have considerably augmented, and will no doubt still further augment with the drought. Bread is worth forty cantimes (eight cants) per kilogramme, and no doubt this price will be increased before the end of the month. It is well known that there are some speculators in France who are buying up all the grain with the expectation of having a good sale when the scarcity shall arrive. But the government has issued a decree by which all speculation of the kind is prohibited, and the severest punishment is threatened in case for setection.

which all speculation of the kind is prohibited, and the severest punishment is threatened in case for setection.

The Iruiv, despite these high prices, are plentiful this year. I will only mention as a specimen the quantity of cherries exported from the village of Chénove, near Dijon, from whence 2,400 francs worth were sent to Paris and London during last week. The whole crop of that village will produce the sum of 30,000 francs.

Paris is now described by the fashionable people, who have taken their flight to the scashore, or to the watering places of Europe.

The Americans visiting Europe this year are not long stopping at Paris, and they are travelling, for the most of them, in Germany and Switzerland. This has been the cause this year of the failure of the strangements for the celebration of the Seventy-seventh anniversary of the independence of America. Several noble hearted citizens of the Union, belonging to no clique, had manifested the desire of uniting together with all their brethren of America to engage the Jarden d' hiver and to give a grand dinner, followed by a grand ball, at which all the ladies of America, and many distinguished people, would have been invited. Unfortunately, this plan was not acceptable to the cliques which I have so often mentioned, and members of these aristocratic clans made such an opposition to the project that it was totally abandoned. In the meantime, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton organized a fête in their magnificent villa and chadeau of Petit Val, at which a number of Americans prere invited. Mr. Todd, an American gentleman of gnuch respectability, gave a direct to about tweaty

Americans at the Frerer Provenceaux, which was considered as a very fine affair.

The number of emigrants for the United States is saily increasing, and on Friday last 642 Germans, men, children and women, passed through Paris on their way to Havre, where they embarked for the shores of "the land of the free." on Monday last. Since January, 1853. (six months,) the number of emigrants is calculated to be 200,000, and all these emigrants are well off, going to the Western States, to live as freemen, far from the bondage of European despotiem.

despotism.

The Bridge of Iena, opposite the military school and the Champ de Mars, has lately been embellished with four magnificent groups of horse, representing first, a Greek cavalier and his horse; second. a Roman warrior carrying a flag surmounted by the S. P. Q. R. sipn, and a splendid horse; third, an Arabian with his noble animal; and the fourth, a Franc during the time of Clovis, with a large and strong courser of that epoch. These sculptures have much improved the appearance of the bridge.

On Friday last, in the day time, whilst the promenaders were numerous on the Boulevards, a large hole, about twenty feet deep, was suddenly opened in front of the theatre Gymnase. The necessary measures were taken to prevent any accident, and architects immediately arrived on the spot to decide what was the cause of the unforce-sen event. But no clue as yet has been given to that affair.

Mr. Taintor, a citizen of the United States, has sent to America thirty-six merino sheep, on board the ship Helvetis. This gentleman is known to be the best grazier of the New World, and his desire is to improve the breed of sheep in his native land.

The captain of the U. S. ship Levitt Storer, Mr. Garcia Francia, whilst in the port of Havre, on the 4th inst., committed suicide in his cabia, without assigning any cause for his desperate act of folly. He took two pistols, and, placing them at his ears, blew his brains out, and was found dead on the fioor. All the American ships, which were dressed in honor of the anniversary of independence, placed their flags at half mast as if for a general mouraing.

Mr. Leroy, the inventor of a ten horse power engine, which goes on the highways, hills and valleys, without any difficulty, on the pavement, as well as on the macadamised road, made another trial of his wonderful machine on Sunday last, and walleys, without any difficulty, on the pavement, as well as on the machine is to be sent to England to take a patent.

Much talk is entertained here about the subravine telegraph has caused mu

bers of the diplomatic corps, belles tettres and arts or Paris.

At the Grand Opera house the work of reformation is rapidly progressing. Mr. Vixevats, the manager's architect, intends spending 140,000f. for that renuze a new, and the theatre will re-open on the 5th of August next with the ballet of "Atalieres," the music of which was written by M. Henry Potier. Mademoiselles Rosati and Priora will appear in the new ballet.

music of which was written by M. Henry Potier. Mademoiselles Rosati and Priora will appear in the new ballet.

At the Hippodrome on Sunday last M. Godart and his brother made an ascension in a bulloon, and the latter went down in a parachite, which after many evolutions in the open air, fell down in the waters of the Seine. Fortunately for the daring aeronaut he knew how to swim, and having jumped from the basket into the river, he was soon rescued by a boatman.

M. Auguste Mailly, an editor of the city of Philadelphia, arrived in Paris a few weeks ago with a moving panorama of North American sceues which he has exhibited in the theatre called La Salie Barthelemy, in the street of the Chateau d'Eau. This large painted canvas-has been much appreciated by the connoiseurs, who have rendered full justice to Mesers. Minard. Havis and Oenno, the painters of this panorama. But, in the meantime, the selection of the place was bad and the performance was bady managed. It did not succeed. It is said that M. Auguste Mailly has made new arrangements to have a vaudeville written by which the different scenery of the panorama will be better explained. I will be on the lookout for that new performance.

Mr. Corbyn, agent of Mr. Niblo, proprietor of Niblo's Gargen in New York has anaged in Designer.

on the lockout for that new performance.

Mr. Corbyn, agent of Mr. Niblo, proprietor of Niblo's Garden in New York, has engaged in Paris Mile. Irka Mathias, ex premiere danseuse of the St. Petersburg Imperial theatre. This char ning woman, only twenty-three years old, possesses the most exquisite figure, and her face is the neplus ultra of beauty. Her style of dancing and performing pantomime is beyond any comparison, and it is said that the agent of Niblo has had to p:y an enormous sum to secure the services of this eminent artiste who was the pet of St. Petersburg amateurs. Mile. Irka Mathias possesses a numberless quantity of jewels which have been presented to her by the Imperial family of Russia.

MACHICANS IN PARIS. AMERICANS IN PARIS.

	Nehemiah Snow, Bos	ton.	E Moury. New	York
	H T Parker,	do.	Mr & Mrs H W. Field	do.
	Dr. Upham,	de.	W. M. Gastry.	do.
	H Richardson,	do.	C. J. Goodysar,	do.
	D. B Safford,	do.	J W. Tucker & family	do.
	E Wyman,	do.	Alien D deorth,	do.
	Rufus Wymen,	ds.	J. J. Walte.	do.
	W. J. C. Harten,	de.	J. Sprigman,	do.
	W. Brigham,	do.	P. Hogan,	do.
	S. A. George and lady,	do.	Mrs Drake Mills,	do.
	Albert Hobert,	do.	J. R. Platt,	do.
	Ed W. Kirk,	de.	A J. Blacker,	do.
	Geo. Deleyrard,	de. ·	James Bloncker,	do.
	Seih E Broom,	do.	Rev Dr. Berrian,	do.
	B T Tredick, Philade	lebia.	H MoCall.	do.
	F. C Brewster,	do.	Aaron Leggett.	do.
	J. W. Queen,	do.		loans
	Ed W. Chark,	do.	Il Hoghes.	do.
	J H Clark,	do.	L P Maxwell,	de.
	Elisa Simpion, New	York.	P. G. Cocks.	do.
	E. A Pierce.	do.	S. S. Day and lady.	do.
	E. M. Pierce,	do.	J. David-on	do.
	W. T. Biddle.	de.	Alexander Hill.	do.
	J. B. Hall.	do.	D. P. Saulan	do.
	Chas. St John & ledy,	de.	L. Perry, Rome.	
	C. M. B St. John	do.	J. W. Sulesoks, New J	
	A. Geo. St. John	do.	Mrs. Frantie Kinny,	An
	Miss B. Lockwood	do.		
	H H Hayden,	1000000	C. T Grinnell Jersey	City
	Wm MeMurray.	do.	Desnis Crusberley NH	a roa
	Mrs.P Burrowes & fam		Ben. K Bliss Massacu	
			Dr. M. Wyman, Camb	gado
ı	Miss MoMurray,	do.	Edwd. Bovers. Balti	
	D. F. Tiernan,	do.	Washingto, Hall,	do.
	S. C. Thomsson,	do.	A. B. Joses. Coanec	
	Robert Scheil,	do.	J. H Caulfield	do.
	M. B. Inkell,	do.	W. S. Smith Fairfield	40.
	Mise Tahu.	do.	C R. Woodworth. You	ILMER
	James T. Glover,	de.	E B Crowell, S Car	
	R. W Weston.	de.	Ed. Mead. St. Louis,	Miss
	Richard J. Smith,	de.	Ed. W. Piffin, Ouie.	
	A. Schenck,	do.		

Richard J. Smith, do. Ed. W. Pillin, Onto.

A. Schenck,

One of the Paris papers, the Union, of the 3d of July, has an article on expositions in general, and on those of New York and Dublin in particular. We translate the following extracts from it:

But if we have confidence in the future of universal expositions; if we think that they inaugurate the resumption of a foreign mercantile movement which every one ought to aid in promoting; if we are convinced that the force of circumstances which has given them birth ought also to perpetuate and regulate them, we do not experience the less inquictude on the exhibitions announced for this year at Dublin and at New York. Everything makes us fear that both these enterprises will be without result this year, at least. The season, without having been hitherto favornble, is already advanced. The question of war pre-occupies men's minds, and turns them aside from the interest they might attach to the commercial and industrial solemnities of the expositions. Indeed, the events which have been given rise to by the difference between Russia and the Porte are not, on all points of Europe, the objects of equal preoccupation: but, on the other side, the news arriving from Ireland and America notices delays, and mentions successive adjournments, which do not suit in affairs of commerce and industry, in which time is too precious to be in favor of appointments which are not based on exactitude. Exhibitions, like markets, can only be frequented on condition of their taking place exactly at the date for which they are announced.

There is this thing peculiar for New York—that if the exposition there were postponed to 1854, which is by no means impossible, this fact would only be a return to the decision come to last year by the undertakers of the exposition—a decision which we have reported, according to a letter written to the Journal at the last year by the undertakers of the exposition—a decision which we have reported, according to a letter written to the Journal at the fact o

bition, and which might have been abandoned a short time after, with more or less succerity.

M. Sallandrowze has been announced by the French government commissioner to the exhibition of the United States, by the same title as Lord Ellesmere is delegated by the English government. But M. Sallandrowze had accepted the functions of French Commissioner to the Dublin Exhibition, and we can hardly explain how he can be present at both points at the same time.

ime.
The Dublin Exhibition would appear indeed to

the Dublin Exhibition, and we can hardly explain how he can be present at both points at the same time.

The Dublin Exhibition would appear indeed to have been opened rather for the workmen occupied inside, than for the visiters and the representatives of foreign exhibitors, and nothing is said yet of the hour of final completion having sounded. But, as things go, it the presence of the French commissioner is not yet necessary at Dublin, it may be similarly achayed at New York, since the steamer Queen Hortense, a national vessel, which was to have conveyed M. Sallondrowze, has received another destination in consequence of the complications of policy in the East. So, the opening of the U. S. Exhibiton—at first announced for the 2d of May, and finally fixed for the 15th of July—must be, if everything is ready on the latter date, either still further postponed or be accomplished in the absence of the French Commissioner, who, furnished with his double commission for Dublin and for New York, would remain in Paris awaiting a suitable means of transport.

The French government, though engaging—by a note inserted in the official journal—the French manufacturers, and particularly those occupied in the fishrication of articles of taste for domestic uses, to send to the foreign exhibitions, did not interfere in the latter, as it had done in the London exhibition, by sending a commi-stoner charged with representing the interests of the French exhibitors. The French government would appear to have wished to remain completely a stranger to have wished to remain completely a stranger to have wished to remain completely a stranger to have whence to foreign exhibitions and expositions of New York and Dublin, which are private enterprises, less officially patronized than was that of London, and which appear to have been conceived ruther in view of commerce than in view of connected patronic that might be contributed to him.

The government must not be hlamed for its reserve. But it is to be feared that the French manufacturers

with the faculty of adding to it the myriad islands of the Pacific ocean.

This field, immense as it may be, would not, however, appear to suffice American pride. Not content with the ride of pioneers of civilization, which of right belongs to them, and which no one challenges, they aspire to dispute with the Old World the scoptre of those arts productive of a refined civilization, which only arrive at perfection after ages of study and leisure.

spine we dispute with the Control of those arts productive of a refined civilization, which only arrive at perfection after ages of study and leisure.

Some years ago the idea presented itself to intelligent men, to open a universal concourse for all the products of human industry, and London was indicated for that exhibition, which will make an epoch in history. The idea was grand and the place well chosen. All inventors responded to the appeal, and the World's Fair—to use an expression created in England for the circumstance—invited the productions of human genius of all countries.

The Americans had also their place marked out at the Crystal Palace of Hyde Park, and they occupied it in the only manner that a young people placed upon a foreign soil could do. The participation of the United States in the London exhibition, consisted particularly of raw materials, samples of minerals, woods for working, and the most simple machines, destined to facilitate and abridge the roughest agricultural and industrial labor.

But if all the world was content with the American exhibition in London, in this sense, that whatever they could produce was found in it, it would appear that the Americans themselves did not partic that opinion, and they felt humiliated on seeing the products of European industry so perfectly wrught, beside which those of their industry appeared to hidicate civilization at its debut. With the energy which characterizes them, the Americans promised to take revenge, and from that time the Exposition of New York was reselved on. Soon after, the undertakers of the projected exposition—for the government of the Union has not taken any direct part in it—believed themselves authorized to announce the opening for the 2d of May, 1853, of an Exhibition of the products of industry of all natious, at New York

It is necessary to state, as a fact, that at first the European inventors hardly relished this project; they had little anxiety to send over the Atlantic the works of their genius, at the risk of all the

rican inventors, more anxious in general to gain money by their inventions than to strive for medals of the Exposition, are not very anxious to enter their productions. In fine, the undertakers themselves, joining in the general n mchalance, have not only not been prepared to deliver at the 2d of May, 1853, the Crystal Palace to the organizing committee of the Exhibition, as they had engaged to do, but they were not even able to fix at that time the precise epoch when this delivery would be made. They have since announced, it is true, that the opening would take place on the 15th July, 1853, without postponement. It is still doubted that this delay is the last.

They have since announced, it is true, that the opening would take place on the 15th July, 1853, without postponement. It is still doubted that this delay is the last.

However this may be, the general opinion in the United States, and even at New York, is that the American exposition will not only not rival that of London, but will be interior even to that of Dublin, now open. They expect in America what they call a failure. For having wished to pretend to universelity, the Americans will receive a lesson at New York, and the Old World, which they so much disdam, will show them that it is still, in respect to them, what Greece was to Rome, even at the epoch of her greatest spleudor—first the nursery, and afterwards the school of her artists, her philosophers, her orators—a rare and glorious privilege, which forced the great Roman poet to say to his countrymen, not without some dissembled envy—

Exendent alm sprania in line o.a.

** Yorkos docunt de marmors vultus.

[Others cut out with not expression the breathlog mouths, and draw the life like countenances from the narble]

It will be very necessary, however, that the Americans should take their position; they will be condemned, probably for several centuries yet, to mew their Yankee Doodle, before being able to understand and feel the accents of an American Rossini or Mozart; and it will only be after an equal length of time that they will decide on banishing from their splendid galleries to the doors of their workshop, the unworthy daubs with which they parody the divine art of the Rubens, of the Corregion, and of the Raphaels.

We will not be accused of want of sympathy for a nation intelligent, energetic, full of sap and a future. We are in every circumstance pleased to render homage to the solid qualities of the American people. But when it trenches on the domain of art, and affects the pretension not only of knowing it, but of exercising it, the word of Voltaire to his perruquier recurs to our memory, and so we cry to our neighbors on the other side of

expo: itions of arts and of industry to those who have the taste and the means for them.

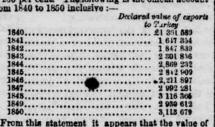
The Commercial Aspect of the Russo-Turkish Question.

[Frem the Cucular to Backers. Juse 4]

The affairs between Russia and Turkey have now assumed an importance in European politics which cannot any longer be regarded with indifference by the monied and commercial interests. It is true that there are parties who are strongly of opinion that the Emperor of Russia will not carry his demands to such an extent as to incur the opposition of the great powers of Europe; but there is some difficulty in reconciling this with the attitude of Prince Menschikoff at Constantinople and the war-ike preparations made in Southern Russia. It is no longer a question of uncertainty about the departure of the Prince and the Russian Embassy from Constantinople; it remains to be seen whether, disappointed in the objects of his mission, Russia will have recourse to her army and navy to enforce the demands which she has failed in obtaining by diplomacy. The recent change in the Turkish ministry has brought into the councils of the Sultan men who obstinately refused to accede to the demands of Russia and who are determined to defend their indepedence at any coat. The public are, therefore, naturally most anxious to learn whether a power like Russia will consent to a modification of her claims, and thereby avert hostilities between the two countries, or demand satisfaction by an invasion of Turkey, and encounter the combined opposition of England and France. It is almost unnecessary to say that, if the latter alternative be adopted, the consequences to European trade and commerce would be of the meast serious nature. And however anxious Russia may be to extend her power anxious Russia may be to extend her power anxious Russia

principalities, we can scarcely believe that she will make the attempt in the present disposition of the Turkish government, and in opposition to the other great powers which have guarasteed the integrity of Turkey; and it seems impossible to submit to the pretensions of the Russiau government without sacrificing Turkish independence. Should this bold step, however, be taken by Russla, it would be difficult to judge of the effect that would be produced in Prance. Belgium, Italy and the German States, for they are more interested in preventing Russia from extending her territories in this direction than England. We can see no danger to encounter from Russia with regard to our political position; and in the present disposition of Europe, an invasion of Turkey would, in all probability, be the signal for a general rising of the people throughout Hungary, Poland and Italy. So that if Russla should determine upon following up her demands by pouring down an overwhelming force up on Constantinople, there is not the shadow of a hope that nations now strugpling for freedom will throw themselves into the hands of the Autocrat. It is impossible to look in this direction for the spread of political fiberty throughout Europe; the course of the stream must run in an opposite direction. If England be destined to fulfil her high mission by an extension of the freedom which has raised her to her present lofty position, she is bound to oppose with all her power the aggressive policy of a government which would be dangerous to the peace of all Europe.

We shall now glance at this question in a commercial point of view, for that more particularly demands our attention at this critical moment. The Turkish empire has been described as utterly unworthy of the consideration of other European powers, and that it must ultimately fall to piecea through its own inherent weakness; but so far as the progress of commerce can afford us any evidence of improving industry, and of increased resources, the internal and external trade of Turkey gi



From this statement it appears that the value of our exports to Turkey more than doubled itself in eleven years.

Our export trade to Russia in 1831 amounted to £1,191,565; and for the eleven years ended 1850 was as tollows.

nothing was more fallacious than to anticipate that nations from which we imported cora would, therefore, by consequence become purchasers of our manufactures; and the most striking illustration of its truth is to be found in our trade with Russia. We shall first direct attention to the export of cotton manufactures to the two countries, for these constitute the principal branch of our commercial intercourse with Russia and Turkey. In 1831 the total quantity of cotton manufactures exported to Russia and entered by the yard was 1,960,634, and the declared value £68,412. In the same year we exported in cotton twist and yarn 13,959,666 pounds, the declared value being £799,371. So that our exports of cotton twist at that time constituted the more important branch of the two; and it gradually increased up to the year 1837, when the quantity of cotton twist amounted to 24,108,593 lbs., at a value of £1,612,966. Since that period it has never reached to a similar amount; and in 1850 we only exported 4,370,576 lbs., at a value of £245,625. These are very significant facts in connection with our commerce with Russia, and are too important to be overlooked in our commercial transactions with that country. We see that for a considerable time the raw material of cotton manufactures was imported from England, as well as the manufactured article; but the progress of Russian manufactures has been such as to reduce the importation to a very insignificant amount. We shall not here enter into a dissertation on the reciprocity of nations, for we have repeatedly proved the impossibility of

such as to reduce the importation to a very insignificant amount. We shall not here eater into a disser ation on the reciprocity of nations, for we have repeatedly proved the impossibility of this where they are both capable of producing the same articles; and our trade with Russia is a very clear demonstration of the truth of the principle. We shall now direct attention to the export of cotton manufactures to the two countries. In 1831 the quantity of cotton goods exported to Russia by the yard amounted to 1,960,634 yards, at a value of £68,412. In 1835 the quantity exported was 2,883,069 yards, at a value of £109,298. In no subsequent year was this quantity ever reached, the year 1849 being the period when the nearest approach was made to it, the quantity being then 2,137,108 yards. From that period to 1851 the exports of cotton goods to Russia, excepting the year 1849, have generally declined, as may be seen by the following statement:—

MUM.		
	Export of Cotton	Deslared
	Goods to Russia.	Value.
	Yarda	1
-222		
1840		59,292
1841		37 625
1842		88 345
1848	1.316.811	27 584
1844		21.468
1845	1 320 775	30 184
1846		30 833
1847		25.271
1848		24 50.)
1849		44 458
1860	1.800 608	41.283
1851	1 568 934	30 257
	ben, that Russia has no	

tion of corn into England that has given the strongest imports to the cultivation of grain in Moldavia and Wallachia, although the system of husbandry is very inferior to what it might be. We are not much indebted to Turkey for our supplies of wheat, but we receive from thence immense quantities of Indian corn; and nearly the whole of this branch of trade is in the hands of Greek merchants. The importance of the shipping trade at Galatz and Ibralia is sufficient to point out the value of our commerce with Turkey. Between 1842 and 1850 the exports of Indian corn from the port of Galatz amounted to upwards of 1,400,000 quarters, being an increase of 100 per cent. The exportations of wheat from the same port were on a more limited scale; but the exports of grain for the past seven years for m Ibralia have shown a very large increase alto; and Mr. Mongredien, in a report recently published by him on the corn trade, has very appropriately called attention to the growing increase of our commerce in this direction. In fact, if we are to carry on a reciprocal trade with foreign corn producing countries, there is not one in Europe that holds out so many inducements as the increasing trade of Turkey. The Greek merchants who reside in this country, and who are now considerable in their numters, are re-koned among the most h-morable of mer; and under an improved system of agricultare the Turkish provinces could very materially increase the correal productions of the soil. Our trade with the Danubeir provinces will probably become much more extensive even than it now is if no political distarbances should occur to check its advancement. In fact it may be said that England enjoys the principal part of the commerce with the Danube; for our exports of merchandise of different kinds into Galatz in 1850 amounted to about £435,000; and into Ibraila during the same year to about £435,000; and into Ibraila during the same year to about £435,000. Of 391 ships that departed from Galatz in 1850, and 1850 there were destined for Consta



We may see from this statement that English ship ping bolds the first runk amongst foreign ships in these ports. So that in a commercial point of view a very important branch of our foreign trade would be completely paralyzed by allowing Russia to extend her power into the Turkish dominions.

be completely paralyzed by allowing Russia to extend her power into the Turkish dominions.

The Eastern Questian—The Danublan Provinces of Molanyia and Wallachia.

One of the Paris journals (La Gazette de France.) gives the following geographical and political statement with reference to the Danublan provinces, which now form the subject of so much interest in connection with the impending hostilities between Russia and Turkey.

Moldavia, situated to the northeast, is bounded on that side by the Pruth. Wallachia, which lies to the south, is bordered on the side of Turkey by the Danube. Wallachia, including the islands of the Danube, has an extent of 4,810 square leagues; of mountains, 1,685; valleys, 3,035; water, 49. Moldavia presents a surface of 800 square leagues.

The two principalities have besides the Danube several rivers capable of being canalized, and many lakes. They contain large forests, which afford a considerable exportation of manufactured wood. They have iron, copper, mercury, bitumen, sulphur, and coal. But these riches are not worked. They only work the salt mines in three districts. The soil of the principalities is fertile: the Russians know that well. It produces in abundance, corn, maize, barley, rye, hay, beans, flax, hemp, tobacco, and fruit of all kinds. There are also excellent vineyards. Moldavia is divided into thirteen districts, and Wallachia into eighteen.

There is in each district an isprawick, or prefect, a samiche or tax receiver, a civil tribunal, composed of president and two judges. In Moldavia every chief tewn of a district has a director of police and a municipality. Every borough is administered by a municipal commission.

Moldavia has 54 towns, 122 monasteries, 1,919 villages; Wallachia has 22 towns, 12 boroughs, 3,590 villages, 69 monasteries.

In 1839 the population of Moldavia was. ...1,419,105 Do. do. of Wallachia into titled bovards.

Total of the two principalities. . . . 3.821.132

Total..... .10,467,209 francs \$2,033,442 les. . .10,392,533 francs. 5,900,745 " or.
Wallachia—Direct revenues.....
Indirect, "

Total. 16,293,273 tranes, or. \$3,288,556

The Moldavian army is organized after the plan of the Russian army. The officers for the most part are sons or noble families. The soldiers are intelligent and are formed in a very short time. The colonels and staff officers are for the most part foreigners. The effective strength in the two principalities is 52,800 n.cn. The cavalry is excellent.

Wallachia has a pretty considerable land and sea commerce of importation and exportation. It amounts to about forty millions of francs. (\$8,000,000.) for expertation, and thirty or thirty-two millions for importation, and thirty or thirty-two millions for importation.

The principal commodities or merchandise ex The principal commodities or merchandise exported, are sait, fat, wool, dried ment, cheese, butter boney, wax, grain, cattle, worked woods, &c. The importations consist of groceries, the merchandise of Leipsic and Vienna, worked leather, fars and skins, hardware, calicos, coarse cloths, wines, fruits, liquors, cap, &c. The larger part of the outer commerce is made through the ports of Ibraila and Galatz. The following is the ordinary trade of these two ports:

nardware, cances, coarse ciotas, wanes, fruits, figuors, cap, &c. The larger part of the outer commerce is made through the ports of Ibraila and Galatz. The following is the ordinary trade of these two ports:—
Turkish vessels. 355 Tuscam. 2
Greek. 310 Wallachian. 21
Antiochan. 73 English 10
Russian. 70 Samiau. 4
Sardiniau. 137 Prussian. 1
Belgian. 2
Total. 985
The commerce of Frunce with these provinces is hardly anything. It is made through the intermediary of Greeks and Turks. Some French ventures are introduced by the land frontiers, and carry jewelry and articles of luxary. The Russians, in their invasions, have marked out a military road through the two countries. It runs from Jussy to Gilistric, through Kalaraschi. Bouzes, Foxihane, traversing the whole plain. With the exception of this strategic route, the country possesses no ways of communication or of interior navigation. There exists in Moldo-Wallachia a national party, which, in the Assemblies, has proposed plans of amelicration, and among others, the canalization of the five principal rivers, and the construction of several roads; but every time that Russia has seen the flight taken by the assemblies she has hastened to have them dissolved.

It is not to be wondered at that the Emperor of Russia considers himself at home in the principalities. The administration is confided to the cares and the surveillance—first, of the Russian Consul; second, of the Prince Hospadar: third, of the Ministers and of their subordinates. The powers of the Russian Consul, resulting from treatics, are those of censorship, and are exercised over all sorts of objects. An organio regulation provides in article 55, that "every act which will be contrary to the rights of the Court of Russis, will be mill and of no effect. Such a disposition has no limits. It is through it that Russia has seized all the higher administration of the Engels and the command of the milita. They can only issue decrees for the execution of existing laws. The Princes have beside them an administrati

Foreign Miscellany.

A very extensive and well executed panorams of American scenery has just been opened to the public at the Salle Barthélmy, in Paris. It consists of five separate paintings, depicting the outward journey from St. Joseph, Miscouri, over the mountains and prairies, to the gold mines of California and San Francisco, and homeward by the Pacific and scross the Ishmus of Niearagus to New York, illustrating life among the Indians of the western wilderness, in the mines and cities of Chiffenia, and on the Pacific and

Atlantic oceans. This gigantic series of tablesus covers 25,000 yards of canvas.

The Madrid Gazette of the 30th ult. contains a royal decree ordering that the remains of the mean marquis de Valdegamas, (Donos) Cortes) shall, as a public testimony to his services to religion, society, and the monarchy, be, at the public expense, removed from the church of St. Philippe du Roule, at Paris, and be interred in the church of San Isidro et Rea in Madr d. The journals announce the opening of the railway from Aranjuez to Trembleque.

The Boerschhalle of Hamburg contains a letter from Husam (Schlieswick) of the 25th utt., which says:—The prinsing establishment of Neier, having been, two days back, placed under seal by the police, the weekly journal published at this place since 1321 has ceased to appear.

A letter from Carlsruhe of the 1st inst., in the German Journal of Frankfort, says:—The Archbishop of Friburg has invited the Runan Catholic ecclesizatical council to care its functions. A negative reply having been given, a second invitation has been addressed to it, with a menace of excommunication in care of non-coupliance.

The Popus held a public consistency on the 27th rife.

having been given, a second invitation has been addressed to it, with a menace of excommunication in case of non-compliance.

The Pope held a peblic consistory on the 27th ult., in which be conferred the Cardinal's hat upon Monscipneur Dounet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, and Monscipneur Dounet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, and Monscipneur Dounet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, and Monscipneur Dounet, Archbishop of Tours, already raised to the dignity of Cardinals on the 7th of March last. His Holiness afterwards proposed bishops and archbishops to reveral sees, among which was that of Olmutz, to be filled by the Very Reverend Frederic Landgrave of Furstenberg, a canon of the Cathedral of that town.

A letter from the Hague of the 2d inst. states that according to information received from the various parts of the kingdom, the harvest promises to calculate the growing crops.

The Independent de lu Mosette gives a most favorable account of the state of the crops in that department. The wheat is described as uncommonly fine and the hay harvest of unusual yield.

A letter from Crespin, in the Convrier du Nord, states that three men had been killed by the halistones on the towing-path of the Mons canal, near Most reuffsur-Ham, in Belgium. In the commune of Quievetrain several oustom house officers were severely bruised by the hail.

Amorget our files of French papers we find the following announcement in Galignani's Massenger of the 6th inst.— Captain Garcia Francia, of the American vessel, the Lewis Storer, in the dock of Havre, blew out his brains yesterday morning in his cabia. Fearful apparently that one pistol would not suffice, he placed two at his head and discharged them at the same time. He was only thirty eight years of age. The cause of the suicide is not known."

The prize of the special concours opened last year by the French Academy for the best work on the life.

known."

The prize of the special concours opened last year by the French Academy for the best work on the life and works of Menander, has been awarded to M. Guizot, son of the ex-minister, and M. Benoît, agrégé of the Faculty of Letters.

M. Hurtado de Mendoza has presented to the Min-ister of Foreign Affairs his credentials as Charge d'Affaires of the republic of Venezuela, at Paris.

Poreign Theat leads.

There is again a rumor of English opera at Drury Lane. London—to commence in October, to close in December—in the establishment and arrangements connected with which Mr. Jarrett, the professor of the horn, is said to take 4 leading part.

At a recent sale, held in London, of the literary and musical collections of the late Mr. Richard Clark, of that city, the following curious relics were offered:—One was Handel's tuning fork, giving the note A, very curious and interesting, not only from its connection with the immortal composer, but as showing the rise in pitch since his time, am manting to nearly a whole tone. This tuning fork sold for £2 12s. The second was, the anvil and hammer of Thomas Powell, with which be beat the a companiment to the air sung by the blacksmith in the hearing of Handel, alterwards printed in the "Suites de Pieces," and subsequently called the "Harmonious Blacksmith," mounted on an oak block from a tree in Cannons park, with brass plate having an engraved inscription. The anvil sold for £5.

At the same sale, which included the musical possessions of the late Dean of Peterborough and Br. Stokoe, a Straduarius violin brought the high price of £240.

Madame Ronzi de Begnis has just died in Italy.

Stokoe, a Straduarius violin brought the high price of £240.

Madame Ronzi de Begnis has just died in Italy, the journals state, aged fifty-two. So long does she seem in memory to have been on the stage, and so many years ago does she seem to have rotired from it, that many like ourselves will have been unprepared to find her comparatively so young. The debut of Madame Ronzi de Begnis is said by foreign journals to have taken place in Paris in 1819, as Roesini's Rosina.

Theatrical and Musical.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowery Theatrical—The grand national drams of "Putnam, the fron Son of '76,' is to be repeated this evening. It was enthusiastically applauded last night by a crowded andience. Mr. W. J. Smith will sustain the character of Putnam, Mr. Eddy that of Oneactah, and Mrs. Parker Violetah. The domestic drama called "Rosina Meadows" will be the concluding feature.

Boothway Topayrus—The very popular and

Broadway Theatre.—The very popular and accomplished actress, Mrs. B. Williams, is to take her benefit this evening, at the Broadway. The pieces selected are "Uncle Pat's Cabin," "Our Jemins," and the "Irish Lion," in all of which Mrs. Williams will appear. The characters of Mickey Malone and Tum Moore will be personated by Mr. Williams, in the first and last named pieces. Altogether it is a highly attractive bill, and must fill the Broadway to overflowing.

Nielo's Garden.—The Ravels, who are evenight crowding the Garden in every department and whose performances have always given the utmost delight and satisfaction, are advertised to appear to-night in the comic pantomime entitled "Nicodemus," and the gorgeous pantomime of the "Green Monster." Madame Thillon wi'l appear in the opera of the "Bohemian Girl" ayain on Monday.

the opera of the "Bohemian Girl" again on Monday.

NATIONAL THEATHE—The new drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which has been so successfully produced this week by manager Purdy, at the National, is to be repeated this evening, with the same excellent cast. The house has been crowded to excess every night since its production, and will continue so for some time, so popular has it become.

American Museum—The same excellent bill of entertainment which was given here yesterday afternoon and evening, is to be repeated to-day, comprising the peculiar performance of Donetti's trospe of acting monkeys, dogs and goats, and negro delineations by White's serenaders.

Franconi's Hippodrome.—This establishment is well attended, and the performances give the utmost satisfaction. The programme for this afternoon and evening is very attractive.

Christy's American Opera House.—Christy's minstrels offer an attractive selection of vocal and

minstrels offer an attractive selection of vocal instrumental performances for this evening. Wood's Minstrel. Hall.—Strangers can spend a very pleasant hour or two in listening to the vocaiusation, instrumental solos and wittleisms of Wood's Minstrels.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE.—Buck-ley's serenaders are delighting full houses every night. A good programme is announced for this

BANVARD'S HOLY LAND AND FRANKHISTRIN'S NIAGARA FALLS are drawing well at their respective balls. They should be seen by every one.

tive balls. They should be seen by every one.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The eleventh grand Sunday concert by Dodworth's Cornet Band, this season, will come off to-morrow evening at this establishment.

ROW AT A GERMAN THEATRE.—Quite a row occurred at the German National Garden in Chicago, on the 17th inst., in which a young man, a journey-man baker, was so severely injured that it is thought he will not survive. The row was caused by some Americans interfering about the dancing, they being desirous of preventing any Germans dancing in a particular dancing saloon.

MURDERIOUS APFRAY IN CINCINNATI.—A dance, on Monday night, at Feeny's doggery, in the Irian quarter of Rat row, on the landing, between Main and Walnut streets, was broken up after 11 o'clock in a row, by which several Irishmen, boarding at the Hibernian Tavern near by, kept by J. B. Devit, were stabled and bruised. In the subterranean recesses back of the bar-room we found, this morning, some ten or twelve men and women in a horrible condition after the night's debauchery and affray. Thomas McGarry was lying on a bed with a wound of an inch and a half in depth in his breast, which was being dressed by Dr. McFeely. Samuel Murdock and James Kindery were suffering under the effect of wounds not so serious. John McCann, of the Queen City bowling saloon, on the next block, having called in a few minutes at the dance, appears to have been severely handled; his head was cut in twenty places, his left arm broken and probably his ribs.—Cincinnati Gazette, July 20.

A SLAVE RESCUED.—Capt. Ames Hopkins, of the brig Florence, of Surry, Maine, publishes a card in the Boston Post, to the effect that he sailed from Wilmington, N. C., June 22, for Boston; that at 4 o clock, A. M., July 10, off Nantacket, he discovered a negro on board, supposed to be a runaway slave, of whose presence on board neither he or his mate had any previous knowledge; that he arrived in Boston, Sunday, July 17, and anchored in the stream; that on Monday morning he came on shore, leaving instructions with the mate to keep the negro until he returned on board, but that while he was on shore telegraphing to Wilmington, N. C., and committing the District Attorney, a "mob of men, some of them colored," came on board, and against the protessestions of the mate took the negro away.

Goon a Funner .- The Comma Placetoriel Clair
of this city arrived at Morport on the 20th 20th.